

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1870.

We would call attention to the Act passed by the last Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to license the carrying of fowling pieces and other firearms for sporting purposes, in the District of Kona, Oahu. The above Act was published in this paper in our issue of August 10th, and we are authorized to state that its provisions will be rigidly enforced. Those, therefore, who are fond of sporting will do well to procure a license.

What is the Law?

Our neighbor says that we did not read the law upon conspiracy, and so he furnishes us with the law, and leaves the readers of the P. C. A. to make their own comments. And according to him, a meeting together of gentlemen to protect their own interests and a resolution upon their part that they will not support by their patronage, one who stigmatizes them with opprobrious names, which are understood, and endeavors to prevent them from getting labor by asserting that the labor on their estates is undesirable to the laborer, is a "MALICIOUS AND FRAUDULENT combination" "to prevent him by indirect and SINKER means from exercising his trade, or to impoverish him." According to him, it is the duty of every man to take the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and to advertise in it, and to permit his agents to do so, and if he does not, the judges should imprison every such man at hard labor not to exceed ten years. Indeed the wisdom of our friend which has before been apparent in his criticisms on the law, shines now beyond his usual brilliancy. The temperate resolutions of a few men not to support his paper, and the undertaking of a few others to publish another paper, which they promise shall more truly represent the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, are "violent measures threatened against this journal," (See leader Sept. 10th, which, he says, is "The first step in civil disorder," of which the second is "to call in the courts," after which if they prove ineffectual, but one recourse remains in order to preserve individual security." But he plausibly adds, "we trust it will never be necessary to resort to it in this country;" and we, for our part, trust that we never shall see General Whitney and Lieutenant-General Carter at the head of the armed cohorts of the Advertiser office, with "clevered lips and well poised bayonets" forcing upon this public the necessity of taking the Advertiser and compelling the courts to order Make, Hobson, and others to advertise therein. Just think of it! To resort to the courts is the second step toward civil disorder! "Verily wisdom is justified in her children," for people have hitherto considered that whilst the courts hold sway, order is triumphant, and civil disorder commences when they cease to do so.

The "Dolores Ugarte."

The arrival of the above named ship seems to have excited, not only some of those who, of late, have made it a business to endeavor to get up what excitement they could upon what they are pleased to call the "Chinese Question," or the "Labor Question," or the "Coolie Question," or the "Master and Servant Act" Question, but it seems likewise to have excited the minds of two very excellent gentlemen—the Editor of the Friend, and the Principal of Lahainalua College.

The Editor of the Friend republishes an article from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of August 27th. Now, we consider, for our own part, that we have nothing to do with the Dolores Ugarte, and that she has nothing to do with us, but as public journalists, it is our duty, as far as we are enabled, to set the public right on any matter upon which others endeavor to make a sensation. The Rev. S. E. Bishop, in his letter to the Advertiser, makes use of the following expression:—"Ma. Ennua. It appears that the Dolores Ugarte has visited Honolulu, with a cargo of coolies, confound under gratings, in a hold densely packed, with decks guarded by cannon, barbed and armed men; that she has lost a number (unknown) of her coolies by sickness and suicide, and sent forty-three on shore. It also appears that she lay for three days within the jurisdiction of this Kingdom, unvisited, holding her captives in unrelieved bondage, and has gone on her way to a floating Andersonville, with her torpidous bondsmen, feasting, dying, and cursing as we did not help them."

Whilst the Editor of the Friend says:—"Suppose an English merchant was kidnapped in London, or an American merchant in San Francisco, we think there would be a 'strife' yet we are told a Chinese merchant of great wealth was kidnapped in Macao, or China, and is now in the hold of that coolie ship which recently touched at Honolulu."

It is this "we are told," and the publication of such "we are told," that make all the trouble. We presume that the kidnapping of a Chinese merchant of great wealth in Macao, would make about as much stir in that village, as it would in San Francisco or London. Men of "great wealth" are not captured anywhere, without making some commotion. We took as much pains as anybody, to gain all the information that could be obtained in regard to the ship, and no one told us of any such thing. If the Editor of the Friend was told, on any reasonable authority, any such fact, the exertion of his well known philanthropy, in representing the fact in such quarters as he well knows how to represent it, would have been the means of instituting effective inquiries; and now we can assure him, that if he will

give us the name, or put us on the track, in any way, of identifying such a person, efficient means will be used to restore this "merchant of great wealth" to his counting room at Macao or wherever it may be.

But why should a Chinese merchant of great wealth be restrained in the hold of this ship, when all they could get from him would be his agreed passage, or such profit as the time of his contract would bring in Callao, (of course, we understand that if he was kidnapped he had no contract, in which case, what profit is it to be at any rate?) and he could draw his check at any time, for an amount infinitely beyond the profit they could expect to get from him. Men who have acquired great wealth, are generally astute in managing business, and know their rights and how to avail themselves of them. As we have said above, we do not defend the manner in which the men were obtained to go on board of the Dolores Ugarte, for we know nothing about it. But this we do know, that the Captain came to this port with the most liberal intentions to recruit his ship and men, that he was proceeding to do so by landing his sick, by purchasing liberally and seeking the means to allow the balance of his passengers to come on shore, when a rabidly enthusiastic gentleman thought it more advisable, although the first promptings of his humane heart was to let the cargo land, to make a little commotion, whereby the ship should hurry off with less recruits than was necessary, and without having the ship properly supplied in order as he says "to prevent this hellish traffic by making it unprofitable"—(see P. C. A., Aug. 27)—sickness and death among the men being the mode by which he sought to make it unprofitable.

It does not seem to have occurred to these excellent gentlemen, first, that the same persons who tell such falsehoods to ourselves and to our faces, may possibly conjure up fictions in regard to other people. If the ship has gone on with the men, "fettered, dying and cursing as we did not help them," we can reply that the Captain of the ship was trying to help them, and it certainly cannot be said that he was "unmolested," since finding that he was to be molested, he took his anchor and sailed for Tahiti. Nor does it seem to have occurred to them that steering passengers on board of most ships exaggerate and intensify their difficulties. We have seen sickness on board of emigrant ships coming into the city of New York from Cork, Dublin and Liverpool, and heard of more. The fifth of steerage passengers is not in consequence of the officers of the ships, but in spite of them, and the quarrels between the officers and the passengers arise, most generally, from their efforts to keep the men clean and to compel them to leave their bunks and go on deck. And we have the authority of Dr. Robert McKibbin, Jr., who visited this ship professionally, and who has had much experience in former years on board passenger ships, for saying that the ship was clean, and that every care was taken of the passengers. And indeed a little reflection would show any one, that such would probably have been the case, since the master has a large bonus for each passenger that should be landed at Callao. We are informed on the best authority, that there were no closed gratings on the hatches, and the passengers were allowed to go on deck at will, in fact, at the time of the visit of our informant, none of the passengers were below; and the fact that barricades are put up between the after part and the forward part of the ship, when carrying five or six hundred unknown men, is certainly no privation to the passengers, and no more reflection on their sensitive natures, than it is to their neighbors, when people lock their doors at night on retiring to bed.

The Culture of Cotton.

It has been demonstrated, that the very best quality of long staple, Sea Island cotton can be raised on almost any locality on these Islands, and, in fact, in many places where many other of our staple productions will not flourish, on account of the liability to drought and from other local causes. The cotton is a hardy plant and will flourish where many other valuable productions will not. We understand that the quality of the Sea Island cotton produced here is constantly deteriorating, owing to the fact that new seed is not planted from year to year as in the case along the Eastern coast of the Southern States, where the greater proportion of this staple is produced. To insure the best quality of cotton, the plants should not be allowed to produce more than two or three years, when they should be replaced by new plants. Here, where constant summer prevails, the cotton plant grows until it becomes quite a tree, and as it requires but little cultivation after it is once started, as a general thing the people who cultivate it are content to let it grow from year to year, and are satisfied with what they get without taking any thought of keeping up the quality of the product of their little plantations. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as there is no doubt that in this country cotton raising might be made a very profitable and important branch of our industry, second indeed, to our sugar production. It is a branch of industry in which every acre can engage who can secure a piece of land, however small, without any outlay except his own labor and that of his family; and we are satisfied, that an acre of cotton, well attended to, as regards cultivation, quality of seed, and the age of the plants, can be made as profitable as an acre of any other product of the soil.

An Act was passed by the last Legislature offering a bonus in money, and other advantages, to any person or Company

who should first start a cotton factory here, capable of manufacturing all the cotton produced in the country. At present, it would not require a very extensive factory to perform this work. But should the people only take hold of the work in earnest, it would soon require extensive manufacturing facilities to consume our products, and would employ at remunerative compensation, many of those laborers who prefer indoor labor to that in the fields.

We have frequently urged upon our readers the necessity of inducing the people to enlarge the variety of the products of the soil, and we are convinced that those humanitarians who are seeking the benefit of the people, could not do better than to urge this upon them on every occasion. In many districts the only agricultural labor performed by the people outside of those engaged on plantations, is the cultivation of small patches of kalo, which in many cases are inadequate for their support. The labor performed outside of the above, such as occasionally gathering a few bags of pulu or fungus, adds but little to their means in comparison with the produce they might raise on their own lands, should they cultivate them, besides the great suffering and mortality among those who expose themselves to the cold and rains of the mountains from which exposure too many now suffer. We might point for example to Makawao during the past year, where a severe and, in many cases, fatal disease has prevailed—in that district, those who were engaged in agricultural labor, without hardly an exception, escaped the ravages of the disease, while those who depended on the precarious means of living, upon too many of the people do, suffered severely. To be sure, those who were laboring and escaped, were engaged on plantations; but should the same people, or those among whom the sickness prevailed, have been engaged in the cultivation of their own lands, and thereby earned for themselves plenty of food and comfortable houses, we should have heard of no such mortality as it has been our misfortune to hear during the above time.

20 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Army Threatening Paris.

Immense Preparation in Paris to Stand a Siege.

Rumored Battle going on between the Crown Prince and Marshal McMahon!

By the arrival yesterday afternoon, of the *Anchor* Annie W. Weston, fourteen days from San Francisco, we are in receipt of dates from the 20th, and telegrams from Europe to the 20th ult. The war news still continues favorable to the Prussians, whom it would appear, are threatening Paris. Below, we give the latest telegrams:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29th.—(Cable special to the Sun.) ANTO, August 29th, via Brussels.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon, the same as they did on Barone. This is the situation of both armies. McMahon, as I told you, already occupies a line from St. Remy to Sedan, leaving no room for the Prussians to move north and south, and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Epernay.

It is said the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attigny, a few miles south of Vouziers. McMahon is reported in the Ardennes forest, and between Metz and Epernay.

A later dispatch states that General Stelmetsch has marched northward from Metz, pursuing McMahon, to prevent him from disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

Several German merchant vessels have taken refuge in Yarmouth harbor, where they are blockaded by a French iron-clad in the offing.

A North German ship from Brazil, has been driven into Hamburg, Ireland, by a French frigate now cruising outside.

The German towns are filled with French prisoners, who are treated with all kindness.

The Belgians are indignant at the raiding of the Kingdom being practically monopolized by the French government for transportation of cattle and breadstuffs.

PARIS, August 29th.—Official despatches state the Prussian Army continues its movement on Metz and Metz.

LONDON, August 29th.—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for siege, as follows: "Two hundred thousand good troops are now in Paris, and fresh troops will be armed, armed, armed, and new troops, organized at Lyons, have arrived. A new force of 100,000 men, 100,000 men, 100,000 men, are stationed in the fortifications, and the city swarms with troops."

There is a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy is checked.

The Sieges.—The object of the Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to procure the aid of the dynasty, while France is forgotten. Are we to fight for France, or for the Emperor? Italy, Austria, and Russia may be so induced as to be the Bonapartes of Europe, but England will not follow, who is now with Oliver, has already transferred his simple will to Italy."

LONDON, August 29th.—Following is a resume of the progress of the German army since the commencement of the invasion of France. After the French victory at the battle of the Marston, the German army, followed by the rest of the French army, moved on to the Moselle, the defenses of Verdun; the well supplied and entrenched camp, which were constructed, gave strength to their new position. A French attack would have been difficult; therefore the German army passed to the south of Metz toward the Moselle, to cross it above the city, and discover the enemy's movements.

Such great masses of troops covering a wide region required special precautions. The First Army was to flank the enemy's line of march and was directed to take a new position near the River. Meanwhile the First and Second Armies approached each other, and a division passed over the Moselle. The same division on the 9th took part in a fight in which the French were repulsed and pursued, until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz.

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The combat resulted greatly in the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and the advance was easily followed up on the two roads connecting Metz with Verdun, and Verdun with the Second Army retreating from the passage of the Moselle.

This threatened the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not being strong enough to stop the Prussian movements.

The advance of the First Army, observing the movement of the French, attacked on August 14th, the French rear, throwing upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several Divisions to support the rear. The Prussian First and Seventh Corps went on the north side, to support the main body, which they succeeded, after a bloody but victorious combat.

The Prussian Fifth Division attacked General Foreard and by degrees the entire French force became engaged, and of the Prussian forces, the other Division of the Third Corps, the Tenth Corps a regiment of the Ninth Corps and a brigade of the Eighth participated.

Prince Frederick Charles had taken command. The movement was successful, and the southern road to Paris was interrupted. The Prussian fought heroically and their losses were large but those of the enemy, especially of the Imperial Guard, were immense.

The French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was.

The only way for the French to escape total isolation from Paris and his supplies lay on the northern line. The Prussian army on the South, finding no enemy before it, fell back combining with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then planned; the French escaped to retreat by the northern line took a position on the heights before Metz.

The French Army last night moved the right flank, finding its center and left at Vermeville and Armarville, while the right retreated in contact with the First Army. About midnight the French moved along the entire line was required, as the French position was a strong one. At the start the French encountered advanced detachments, which opened with artillery from the Verdunville side.

The First Army, therefore, was ordered to engage the enemy in front at one o'clock, made a well sustained and effective campaign, which lasted until the other wing was engaged with the French, who had just been strongly reinforced. The French line reached from Saint-Mathieu-Cleres to Lervaux. Their position, which was a strong one, had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches, that it seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief attack before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and severe.

On the left the Guards and Saxons fought at Saint-Mathieu, St. Privat and Dreyer. Meanwhile the other wing was engaged with the French, who had just been strongly reinforced. The French line reached from Saint-Mathieu-Cleres to Lervaux. Their position, which was a strong one, had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches, that it seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief attack before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and severe.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Courier."

Martell's and Henery's Pale Brandy in cases, J. & Co. Champagne, Cases Angostura Bitters, Cases of Genuine Violette Bitters, Martell's, Henery's, Liebfraumich, Johannisberger, Port and different.

—ALSO—

Ex Other Late Arrivals,

Henery's and Martell's Best Pale Brandy in cases, Martell's and other brands of Brandy in cases, Pale Sherry in cases, Rosinart, Port, and Henery's Champagne, Fine Cider, Sauterne, Martell's, Henery's, Liebfraumich, Johannisberger, Port and different.

—AND—

Varieties of Cala. Wines,

Hottel's, Drake's Plantation, Forest Wine, Leslie's and other Bitters, Maraschino, Duppell, Kummel, Geneva in cases and Baskets.

—AND—

Ind Coop Pale Ale,

Tennant's, Byars', Barclay & Perkins, and Guinness' Porter, Vermouth, E. & G. Ginger, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Alesbian Rum, &c.

—AND—

Daily Expects per Bark "R. C. Wyle,"

NOW DUE.

Due de Montebello's Champagne, in pints and quarts.

Claret of various qualities. Claret of White Burgundy, pints and quarts. Rodeheimer, Marobruncen, Johannisberger, &c.

Sparkling Hock and Moselle, in Pints.

French Sherry and Port. Cases of Irish and Scotch Whisky, Curacao, Orange Bitters, Angostura Bitters, Anisette, Noyau, Port, Pale Brandy.

—AND—

Casks old Madeira.

Gold and Pale Sherry. Jamaica and other descriptions of Rum. Cases of Pale Ale, pints and quarts. Sparkling Ale in Jugs. Barclay & Perkins' Porter, pints and quarts.

—AND—

Cases of Cin.

Seltzer Water. Very nearly the whole of the above-named goods are directly from Agents' hands, can be safely recommended, and will be sold at very low rates, by

35-3m GODFREY RHODES.

C. BREWER & CO.

Market Wharf,

OFFER FOR SALE!

To Arrive,

THE CARGOES

—OF—

The following Vessels, now En Route

FROM BOSTON!

—OF—

Hawaiian Ship "Iolani,"

American Ship "Ceylon,"

American Bark "Nabob."

THESE CARGOES consist of the usual

Assortment of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Oak Timber,

Cumberland Coal,

Paints, &c.

FURNITURE & GLASSWARE,

Bricks, Cement,

Kerosene Oil,

Lamps, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Pine Barrel Shooks,

Sugar Keg Shooks,

Oil Cask Shooks,

Hoop Iron, Fence Wire,

Bar Iron, Woodenware,

Burlaps, Bagging,

—AND—

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES!

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Assignee's Notice!

JOSEPH W. KING having this day made an assignment of all his property to S. B. Dole, for the benefit of his creditors, all creditors are requested to present their claims within two weeks, and all persons owing the estate will please make immediate payment to

S. B. DOLE, Assignee.

Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1870.—23-41

THEO. H. DAVIES.

Honolulu, August 9th, 1870.—25-42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company at Honolulu, the Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted on account of their vessels, "Wonga Wonga," or "City of Melbourne," without their written authority.

C. BREWER & Co.

FALL TRADE 1870

Best A I Hawaiian MESS BEEF,

—PACKED BY—

C. BERTLEMAN, KAUAI, AND WARRANTED.

The above Beef is packed by an experienced butcher, cured in Liverpool Salt, and packed in Tins of 100 lbs. The best reference can be given. For sale in quantities to suit

THEO. C. HEUCK,

Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1870.—35-6m

—AND—

JUST RECEIVED EX IOLANI,

Byam's Eight Card MATCHES!

And For Sale by

CASTLE & COOKE.

34-3m

THEO. H. DAVIES

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE CARGO

—OF—

The Bark "Courier,"

Just Arrived

—OF—

THE CARGO

—OF—

THE CARGO

—OF—

THE CARGO

—OF—